



**SOUTH EAST
EUROPE**

Transnational Cooperation Programme



**Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes
of the XX^o Century in Urban Management**



Programme co-funded by the
EUROPEAN UNION



ATRIUM TURISTIČKE RUTE BiH / TOURIST ROUTES OF BiH



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ATRIUM

Evropska Kulturna ruta / The European Cultural Route

Arhitektura totalitarnih režima 20. vijeka predstavlja ambiciozan projekat čiji je cilj isticanje ključnih elemenata iz Evropske istorije i kulturnog naslijeđa. U projektu učestvuje 18 partnera iz 11 različitih država koje pripadaju području jugo-istočne Evrope. Partneri iz Italije, Slovenije, Bugarske, Mađarske, Slovačke, Rumunije, Grčke, Hrvatske, Srbije, Albanije i Bosne i Hercegovine, žele da stave u fokus svog istraživanja arhitektonsko naslijeđe iz različitih totalitarnih režima koje su iskusili u dvadesetom vijeku i to sa kulturnog i istorijskog aspekta.

U okviru projekta "ATRIUM" sva istraživanja, ekonomske studije, dokumentacija i alati su pripremljeni i dostavljeni Savjetu Evrope kako bi projekat bio priznat kao evropska kulturna ruta. To je ujedno i polazna tačka za ekonomsku valorizaciju teritorija partnera.

Glavni rezultat saradnje između partnera je da skupe različita iskustva u cilju otkrivanja zajedničkih istorijskih elemenata. Definicija Evropske Kulturne rute može da posluži evropskim građanima da istražuju aspekte svoje istorije dvadesetog vijeka, posmatrajući i pojedine traumatične događaje kroz prizmu urbanih pejzaža u raznim zemljama i gradovima.

The Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the 20th Century in Urban Managements is an ambitious project aiming to emphasize key elements of European history and its heritage. Eighteen project's participants come from eleven different countries from Southeastern Europe. The partners from Italy, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Greece, Croatia, Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, within their own research, all want to focus on the architectural heritage from different totalitarian regimes which they experienced in the 20th Century from cultural and historical points of view.

Within the project 'ATRIUM', all the research, economic studies, documentation and tools are prepared and submitted to European Council for the acknowledgement from the European Cultural Route status. This is also a first step towards economic valorisation of Partners' territories.

The main result of the cooperation between partners was to bring together different experiences in order to discover shared historical elements. The definition of the European Cultural Route can provide a way for European citizens to explore certain aspects of their 20th Century history, looking at traumatic events through the prism of the urban landscapes in different countries and cities.

Partneri na projektu / Project Partners

1. Opština Forlì / **Italija**
2. Pokrajina Forlì-Cesena / **Italija**
3. Univerzitet u Ljubljani, Arhitektonski fakultet, Ljubljana / **Slovenija**
4. Opština Velenje / **Slovenija**
5. Nacionalni institut za nepokretnu kulturnu baštinu Sofija / **Bugarska**
6. Opština Dimitrovgrad / **Bugarska**
7. Univerzitet Sečenji Ištvan, Gyor / **Mađarska**
8. Lokalna samouprava grada Gjora sa okrugom Rank / **Mađarska**
9. Institut građevinarstva i arhitekture Slovačke akademije nauka, Bratislava / **Slovačka**
10. Mitropolija Moldavije i Bukovine - Archidiocese of Iasi / **Romania**
11. Institut za inovacije i odživi razvoj - AEIPLOUS, Patras / **Grčka**
12. Kulturno- obrazovni institut tehnologije, ATHENA – Istraživačko- informativni centar, Komunika-
cije i znanje, Xhanti / **Grčka**
13. Grad Labin / **Hrvatska**
14. Fond Turistički klaster mikroregije Subotica-Palić / **Srbija**
15. Opština Tirana / **Albanija**
16. Rotor – organizacija za razvoj turizma regije Doboj / **Bosna i Hercegovina**
17. Ministarstvo kulture, Sofija / **Bugarska**
18. Opština Raša / **Hrvatska**



1. Municipality of Forlì / **Italy**
2. Province of Forlì-Cesena / **Italy**
3. University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Architecture, Ljubljana / **Slovenia**
4. Municipality of Velenje / **Slovenia**
5. The National Institute of Immovable Cultural Heritage, Sofia / **Bulgaria**
6. Municipality of Dimitrovgrad / **Bulgaria**
7. Szechenyi Istvan University, Gyor / **Hungary**
8. Local Government of Gyor with County Rank / **Hungary**
9. Institute of Construction and Architecture of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava / **Slovakia**
10. Metropolitanate of Moldavia and Bukovina – Archidiocese of Iasi / **Romania**
11. Institute for Innovation & Sustainable Development AEIPLOUS, Patras / **Greece**
12. Cultural & Educational Technology Institute, ATHENA - Research & Innovation Centre information,
Communication and Knowledge Technologies, Xhanti / **Greece**
13. Town of Labin / **Croatia**
14. Fund of microregional tourism cluster Subotica-Palic / **Serbia**
15. Municipality of Tirana / **Albania**
16. Rotor – organization for development of tourism of region Doboj / **Bosnia-Herzegovina**
17. Ministry of Culture, Sofia / **Bulgaria**
18. Municipality of Rasa / **Croatia**



Kozarska Dubica

Zgrada Opštine, Svetosavska 5

Zgrada Opštine izgrađena je 1903. godine i potiče iz perioda Austrougarske monarhije sa specifičnim stilom gradnje, i prvenstveno je bila namijenjena za sresku upravu. Svojim oblikom i dimenzijama predstavljala je novi pravac u modernom projektovanju u to vrijeme, i bila jedna od najreprezentativnijih građevina u gradu. Objekat je sa svojom horizontalnom kubusnom formom dominantan u otvorenom prostoru gradskog Trga. Sa prvobitnom fasadom imao je karakteristike austrougarske arhitekture iz perioda secesije u arhitekturi Bosne i Hercegovine. Danas je očuvana južna fasada u obliku u kojem je bila u vrijeme izgradnje.

Objekat je bio značajan u planiranju centra grada jer su se oko njega uvijek formirale otvorene površine i trg, i vezao je za sebe ostale centralne gradske funkcije. Kroz svoju istoriju imao je različite namjene, a danas je u funkciji administrativne službe Opštine Kozarska Dubica



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Manastir Moštanica
Moštanica Monastery



Banja Mlječanica
Spa center "Banja Mlječanica"

Municipality building, Svetosavska 5

Municipal Building was built in 1903 from the time of Austro-Hungarian Empire with a specific architectural style, and was intended primarily for its district's administration. Its shape and dimensions represent a new direction in a modern design at the time, and was one of the most representative buildings in the city.

The building, with its horizontal cube form, stands dominant in the open air square. The original siding had characteristics of the Austro-Hungarian architecture from the period of Art Nouveau architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The siding on the south side has been preserved in the form in which it was at the time of construction.

The building was significant in planning the city center because cities were always formed around the open area of the square and connected with all the other central city functions. Throughout its history, the building has had a different purposes, and today it serves as operational administrative services of the Kozarska Dubica Municipality.



Prijedor

Spomen-kompleks Kozara, Mrakovica

Spomen-kompleks Kozara nalazi se na planinskom vrhu Mrakovica na planini Kozari u sklopu Nacionalnog parka „Kozara“ i sastoji se od centralnog spomenika, memorijalnog zida i dokumentacionog muzeja. Centralni spomenik je završen 1972. godine i otvoren 4. jula na svečanosti obilježavanja tridesetogodišnjice bitke na Kozari. Kompleks je posvećen borbi naroda Kozare protiv fašizma u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

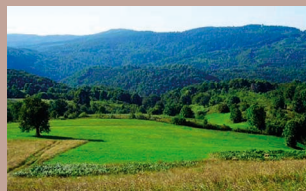
Cijeli kompleks je nedjeljiva umjetnička arhitektonsko-vajarska cjelina. Sve dijelove kompleksa je osmislio jedan autor, Dušan Džamonja, i time je ostvareno jedinstvo svih dijelova

kompozicije i prirode u pogledu materijalizacije i oblikovanja. Spomen-kompleks je nesumnjivo sinteza vajarstva i arhitekture s obzirom da se sastoji i iz objekta i prostora drugih namjena. Nizom vertikala zbijenih u krug, centralni dio spomenika simbolizuje monolitnost, heroizam, svu dramatiku ovih događaja, a istovremeno i pobjedu boraca i naroda ovog kraja. Spomenik okružuju betonske kolone čime je predstavljen neprekidni fizički pritisak neprijatelja na Kozaru. Impozantne betonske stepenice koje vode do centralnog spomenika od regionalnog puta su prilagođene obliku terena uz očuvanje visokog rastinja. Spomen-kompleks je u vrijeme izgradnje predstavljao jedinstvenu cjelinu a i danas postoji briga institucija o spomen-kompleksu u cjelini kao i interesovanje javnosti i identifikovanje sa idejama koje su promovisane kroz izgradnju spomen-kompleksa. Takođe, zbog značaja spomenika na Kozari u njegovoj blizini se obilježava nekoliko kulturnih manifestacija od značaja za cijeli grad (‘‘4. Juli- Dan borca’’, ‘‘Književni susreti na Kozari’’, ‘‘Likovna kolonija Sreten Stojanović’’...). Odlukom Narodne Skupštine Republike Srpske, Spomen-kompleks Kozara na Mrakovici je proglašen kulturnim dobrom od izuzetnog značaja.

Memorial complex Kozara, Mrakovica

Memorial Complex Kozara located at Mrakovica on Mount Kozara is a part of the National Park ‘‘Kozara’’ and consists of a central monument, a Memorial wall and documentary museums. Central monument was completed in 1972 and opened on the 4th of July at a ceremony marking the 30th year of Kozara Battle. The Complex was dedicated to Kozara people’s fight against fascism in the World War II. The whole complex is an undivided artistic and architectural sculptures’ unit. All parts of the complex were designed by a single author, Dusan Dzamonja, who achieved the unity of the composition and nature in terms of design and materialization. The Memorial complex is undoubtedly the synthesis of sculpture art and architecture since it is made from the object and the space for other purposes. By series of vertical shapes compacted in a circle, a central part of the monument symbolizes the monolithic style, heroism, and the rest of the drama of these events, including the winning of soldiers and the people of this region. The monument is surrounded by concrete columns that physically represent the continuous enemy pressure. The imposing concrete stairs lead to the central monument from the regional road and they are customized to the field while preserving the tall vegetation. At the time of construction, the Memorial complex represented a unified complex. Even today, institutions are concerned about Memorial Complex as a whole, including the public’s interest and identification of ideas promoted through the construction of this complex. Also, due to the significance of the monument, number of cultural events are held in its vicinity, and they are of significance to the entire city (‘‘4th of July’’, ‘‘Literature Encounters on Kozara’’, ‘‘Art Colony Sreten Stojanovic’’, etc). By a decision of the National Assembly of the RS, B&H, Memorial Kozara Mrakovica was declared the cultural heritage of great importance.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Nacionalni park ‘‘Kozara’’
National Park ‘‘Kozara’’



Muzej Kozare
Kozara Museum

Novi Grad

Gradska galerija, Karađorđa Petrovića 40

Zgrada u kojoj se danas nalazi Gradska galerija sagrađena u periodu 1910 – 1912. godine, a građena je kao administrativno-upravni objekat u kojem je bio smješten Kotarski sud. Zajedno sa ostalim objektima koji su građeni u periodu Austrougarske monarhije, čini stari dio gradskog jezgra Novog Grada.

Karakterističnost objekta je u sačuvanim prvobitnim prozorima i vratima, kao i ukrasima oko njih. Elementi dekorativno-plastične ornamentike prisutni su u tretmanu površina ulične fasade. Na uličnoj fasadi objekat je vertikalno raščlanjen primjenom profiliranog kordon vijenca, dužno postavljenog u nivou međuspratne konstrukcije, na dva dijela, prizemlje i sprat, a zidne ravni prizemlja dodatno su naglašene horizontalnim trakama veoma plitke profilacije.

Prvobitna namjena objekta je bila administrativno-javni objekat, da bi prije II Svjetskog rata u zgradi postojao političko-kulturni centar omladine pod nazivom „Udruženje zanatske omladine Bosanskog Novog“. Trenutno je u funkciji Gradske galerije gdje su smještene zbirke Likovne kolonije „Rakani“, etno zbirke Milana Karanovića i Legat Stojana Čelića koji je prije 7 godina proglašen kulturnim pokretnim dobrom Bosne i Hercegovine. Ovaj objekat je u martu 2012. godine uvršten na Listu spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine, te prema tome uživa najviši stepen zaštite.



City gallery, Karađorđa Petrovića 40

The building which houses City Gallery was built between 1910 and 1912 as an administrative building where the District Court was located. Together with the rest of the buildings built in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, it completes the old city center of Novi Grad.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Stara Gradska vijećnica
Old Town Hall



Narodna biblioteka
National Library

Distinguishing characteristics of the object are preserved through original windows and doors, as well as decorations around them. Elements of decorative plastic ornaments are present in the street siding of the building, divided vertically into sections using molded string course, obliged to set the level of the floor structure in two parts, ground floor and first floor, wall and ground planes are accentuated by horizontal bands very shallow molding.

The original purpose of the building was to be an administrative/public facility, and prior to the World War II, the building was a political and cultural youth center called “Association handcraft youth of Bosanski Novi”. Today it serves the purpose of City Gallery that hold collections of the Art Colony Rakani, ethno collection Milan Karanovic and the Legacy of Stojan Celic who was declared movable cultural good of Bosnia and Herzegovina 7 years ago. This building was added to the list of monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in March of 2012, and therefore today it enjoys the highest level of protection.



Bosanska Krupa

Dom kulture, Trg Avde Cuka bb

Objekat Doma kulture u Bosanskoj Krupi je najstariji objekat tog načina gradnje na području opštine. Lokalitet na kojem je objekat izgrađen, sa otvorenim vizurama prema gradu, svojom specifičnom arhitekturom, materijalima kojim je izgrađen, proporcijom i volumenom odražava monumentalnost i dominira prostorom u kome se nalazi.

Dom kulture se tretira kao objekat spomeničkog naslijeđa, istorijske vrijednosti i specifične arhitekture prelaznog perioda. Izgrađen je u

prirodnom kamenu, sa naglašenim trijemom i postalom, rustične kamene fasade, sa ujednačenim ritmom otvora, jednostavnim kamenim vijencem i klasičnim drvenim krovom.

Gradnja objekta je otpočela sa kraja XIX vijeka i završen je 1903. godine. Dom kulture (Sokolski dom u početku) služio je kao sportska dvorana u kojoj su se izvodile gimnastičke vježbe i pripreme za takmičenja.

Danas Velika sala služi za održavanje kulturnih, obrazovnih i javnih manifestacija: koncerata, predstava, javnih skupova, takmičenja i proba uoči kulturnih i sličnih nastupa. Mala sala se koristi kao Gradska vijećnica i prostor za održavanje manifestacija za manji broj posjetilaca, a u njoj su smješteni Gradska galerija i Centar za kulturu.

The Culture House, Trg Avde Cuka bb

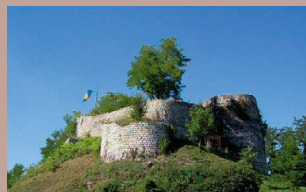
The Culture House in Bosanska Krupa is the oldest building of this constructional type in the Municipality. The facility was built on the site with open city views and unique architecture and building materials, and with its proportion and volume it reflects and dominates the area in which it is located.

The Culture House is treated as an object of historical and monumental heritage, and also architecture specific for transitional period. It was built in natural stone, with prominent porches and columns, rustic stone siding and constant rhythm of openings of simple stone cornices with classic wooden roof.

Construction of the building began in the late 90s and was completed in 1903. The Culture House, named "Sokolski Dom" in the beginning, served as a sports hall where gymnastic exercises and preparations for competitions were held.

Nowadays, large hall is used for cultural, educational and public events such as concerts, plays, public meetings, competitions and rehearsals for different cultural and other performances. A small room is used as the City Hall and a space for events for smaller number of visitors, with Municipal Gallery and Cultural Centre located there also.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Stari grad / Old Town



Male Ade / Small Ade



2. Prnjavor - Doboj - Teslić - Kotor Varoš

Prnjavor

Zgrada opštine, Svetosavska ulica 10

Zgrada opštine Prnjavor (poznata pod nazivom „Stara zgrada“) izgrađena je 1910. godine u prepoznatljivom stilu arhitekture Austrougarske carevine na početku XX vijeka. Nalazi se u užem jezgru grada uklopljena u ambijent i okružena zgradama u sličnom stilu. Objekat predstavlja lijep i cjelovit primjer tadašnje arhitekture i veoma je interesantan u smislu turističke ponude opštine Prnjavor.

Prema podacima Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH, zgrada se nalazi na Privremenoj listi nacionalnih spomenika BiH.

Napravljena je 1910. godine i prvobitno je služila kao hotel pod nazivom “STERN”, vlasništvo Nikole Marksa, a hotel je raspolagao sa 6 soba.

Nakon toga, dugo godina je je služila kao sjedište Sreskog povjereništva, a trenutno su u njoj smještene četiri odjeljenja Administrativne službe opštine Prnjavor, te prostorije Stručne službe Skupštine opštine Prnjavor.



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Banja Kulaši
Spa center “Banja Kulaši”



Manastir Stuplje
Stuplje Monastery

Municipality building, Svetosavska ulica 10

Municipality building in Prnjavor (known as the “Old Building”) was built in 1910 in the distinctive style of Austro-Hungarian Empire’s architecture from the beginning of the 20th Century. It is located in the inner city core, embedded in the neighborhood and surrounded by buildings with a similar style. The building is beautiful and complete example of the former architecture and is very interesting in terms of tourist attractions of Prnjavor Municipality. According to data from the Commission of National Monuments Preservation, the building is on the Provisional List of National Monuments.

The Municipality building was built in 1910 and was originally used as a hotel called “STERN”, owned by Nicholas Marks. Hotel’s occupancy allowed guests for 6 rooms.

Thereafter, for many years, the building has served as the headquarters of the District Commissions, and currently it houses four departments of Administrative Services of Prnjavor Municipality, Professional Services and facilities of Prnjavor Municipality.

Doboj

Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje, Kneza Lazara broj 6



Objekat Centra za kulturu smješten je u neposrednoj blizini gradskog parka i zgrade Administrativne službe grada Doboja. Izgrađen je u arhitektonskom stilu karakterističnom za rani socijalistički period i završen 1957. godine.

Ukupna površina objekta je 1200 m² od kojih je veći dio prostora u prizemlju. U njemu su smještene: velika i mala sala sa scenskom i zvučnom opremom, Galerija i učionice za edukaciju.

Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje osnovan je 1953. godine. Do 1990. godine ova ustanova djelovala je pod imenom Radnički univerzitet, u čijem sa-

stavu su bili Bioskop i Biblioteka Doboja. Pored značajnih edukativnih aktivnosti, i zabava i kultura su bili zastupljeni u objektu.

Svoje aktivnosti Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje u današnje vrijeme realizuje kroz nekoliko djelatnosti: scenska kultura i filmska umjetnost, Umjetnička galerija kao i opšte i stručno obrazovanje.

Centar se izdvojio kao regionalna ustanova kulture koja tokom godine organizuje nekoliko značajnih kulturnih manifestacija kao što su: Teatar fest, Bogojavljenjski koncert, Dobojski likovni salon, Likovna radionica "Tvrđava" i dr.

The Center for Culture and Education Kneza Lazara broj 6

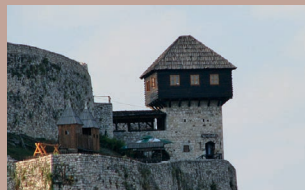
The Center for Culture and Education is located close to the city park and Doboj's Administrative services building. It was built in the typical early socialist architectural style and completed in 1957.

The building spreads over 1200 m² area, of which most of the space is on the ground floor. It has a large and a small hall with a stage and a sound equipment, gallery and classrooms.

This Center for Culture and Education was established in 1953. Until 1990, this institution operated as Workers' University, with the Cinema and the Library being a part of it. In addition to the significant educational activities, entertainment and culture were highly represented there also. Nowadays, the Center for Culture and Education performs its functions through many activities like cultural and film performances, art galleries, as well as different educational courses.

The center is singled out as a Regional cultural institution that organizes a significant number of cultural events during the year such as Theater fest, Epiphany Concert, Doboj's Art exhibition, Art workshop "Fortress", etc.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Dobojska tvrđava
Doboj Fortress



Kraljevsko selo Kotromanićevo
Royal Village Kotromanićevo

Teslić

Hotel Kardial, Banja Vrućica

Hotel Kardial predstavlja jedan od najznačajnijih objekata grada Teslića, lociran u krugu Zdravstveno-turističkog centra „Banja Vrućica“. Još iz Rimskog perioda Banja je nadaleko poznata i čuvena kao lječilište za kardiovaskularna oboljenja i rehabilitacije. Hotel dominira širim okruženjem i uklapa se u prirodni ambijent.

Objekat je idealan prikaz načina na koji su se gradila savremena banjско-lječilišna odmarališta u socijalističkom periodu. Smještajni dio je lociran u okviru 3 sprata, mansarde te u dijelu visokog prizemlja. Uprava i kongresna dvorana su u visokom prizemlju, restoran, kuhinja i kuglana se nalaze u niskom prizemlju, dok su banjско-lječilišni i rekreacioni dio u suterenu, iznad koga je funkcionalno povezani zatvoreni bazen.

Hotel je izgrađen 1976. godine i od početka je pružao kvalitetne usluge u zdravstvenom, kongresnom i sportsko-rekreativnom turizmu.

Danas je Kardial savremeni hotel sa 4 zvjezdice, moderno uređenog enterijera i eksterijera, koji u okviru svojih usluga nudi pregršt mogućnosti za odmor, rekreaciju, wellness i poslovne programe. Raspolaze sa 337 ležajeva, koji su raspoređeni u 196 luksuzno opremljenih jednokrevetnih i dvokrevetnih soba i apartmana.



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Zdravstveno-turistički centar
„Banja Vrućica“ / Health and Tourism center “Banja Vrucica”



Manastir Liplje / Liplje Monastery

Hotel Kardial, Banja Vrućica

It represents one of Teslic's most significant facilities, located within Health and Tourism center “Banja Vrucica”. From the Roman period, Banja Vrucica has been known and famous as the health resort for cardiovascular disease and rehabilitation. The hotel dominates the wider environment, and fits into the natural ambiance.

The building is an ideal view of the way a modern spa was built as a part of health tourism in the socialist period. The residential part is located within three floors, attic and part of the ground floor. Administration and congress hall are on the ground floor, and the restaurant, kitchen and a bowling alley are located in the lower ground floor, while the thermal-spa and recreation section are in the basement, above which is functionally linked to an indoor swimming pool. The hotel was built in 1976 and since the beginning has provided quality services in health, conference and sports and recreational tourism.

Today Hotel Kardial is a 4 star hotel, with modern decorated interiors and exteriors, offering plenty of opportunities for relaxation, recreation, wellness and business programs. It has 337 beds, which are distributed in 196 luxuriously furnished single and double rooms



Kotor Varoš

**Narodna osnovna škola,
Ulica Cara Dušana bb**

Objekat Narodne osnovne škole u Kotor Varošu, klasičan je primjer austrougarske arhitekture, sa stilskim odlikama neorenesanse, projektovan u Građevinskom odjeljenju Zemaljske vlade 1897. godine, a izgrađen u periodu do 1902. godine. Zgrada se odlikuje masivnim sklopom sa kamenim temeljima i zidovima

od opeke, simetrične dispozicije. Ovo je jedna od prvih škola u nekadašnjem kotorvaroškom srezu. Do sredine 80-tih godina XX vijeka, korištena je za nastavu i imala je veliku kulturno-istorijsku vrijednost. Dala je veliki vaspitno-obrazovni doprinos u otklanjanju nepismenosti.

Osamdesetih godina XX vijeka, objekat je djelom adaptiran za kombinovane funkcije kulture. Objekat je bilo izložen propadanju do sredine devedesetih godina XX vijeka, kada su ponovo izvršeni zahvati za potrebe dovodenja u funkciju. S obzirom da je zdanje privučeno od strane građana i lokalne uprave, izrađen je projekat sanaciju objekta i njegove adaptacije u Društveno-kulturni centar opštine. Projektom su predviđene prostorije za: biblioteku, muzejsku etnografsku postavku, prostor za kulturno-umjetnička društva, te u prizemlju za kancelarije i ugostiteljski objekat.

Objekat Narodne osnovne škole nalazi se u samom centru grada, neposredno uz magistralni put Banja Luka-Kotor Varoš-Teslić, udaljen 200 metara od sadašnje zgrade opštine Kotor Varoš i hotela Sv. Petar. U blizini objekta sa jedne strane protiče rijeka Vrbanja a sa druge strane nalaze se južne padine brda Rujika.

National Primary School, Cara Dušana bb

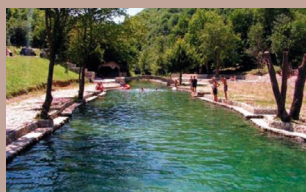
National Primary School building in Kotor Varos is a classic example of the Austro-Hungarian architecture with neo-Renaissance style characteristics, and was designed by Civil Division of the Provincial Government in 1897, built by the year of 1902. The building is characterized by massive assembly with stone foundations and brick walls of symmetrically disposition. This is one of the first schools in the former Kotor Varos County. By the mid-80s of the 20th Century, it was used for classes and had a significant cultural and historical value. It gave a great contribution to the upbringing and education in eliminating illiteracy.

In the 80s of the 20th Century, the building was partially renovated for the combined cultural functions. The building was left to ruin by mid 90s of the 20th Century, when procedures were performed again for reviving its function. Because the structure was adopted by citizens and local government, project was created for its rehabilitation and adaptation to social/cultural center of the Municipality. The project envisioned the library room, museum with ethnographic settings, space for cultural and art associations, and the ground floor for offices and catering facility. National Primary School building is located in the city center, right next to the main road Banja Luka - Kotor Varos - Teslic, 200 meters from the current Kotor Varos Municipality building and Hotel St. Peter. On one side it is surrounded by affluent river Vrbanja, and on the other hand there are the southern slopes of Mount Rujika.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Gradski Trg
Town Square



Eko Centar "Luke"
Eco Center "Luke"



Zenica

Bosansko narodno pozorište, Trg Bosne i Hercegovine

Grandiozni objekat Bosanskog narodnog pozorišta Zenica podignut je 1978. godine kao najveće pozorište u bivšoj Jugoslaviji. U tom periodu ovdje su izvođene teatarske predstave, te organizovani raznovrsni kulturni i umjetnički događaji. Zgrada Pozorišta je smještena na prostornom trgu u poslovnom dijelu grada, kao najljepši simbol moderne Zenice. Po urbanističkom konceptu, po kompoziciji arhitektonskog volumena, po kreacijama eksterijera i enterijera – to je impozantan i jedinstven objekat. Projekat Zgrade BNP-a djelo je dvojice arhitekata: akademika prof. Jahiela Fincija, dipl.ing.arh. i prof. Zlatka Ugljena.

Svaki pogled na zgradu ostavlja utisak svojstvenog arhitektonskog rafinmana u tretiranju i oblikovanju plastike svih fasada. Kompozicija, proporcije, odabrani materijali i svi drugi elementi i detalji Zgrade na simboličan način prezentiraju karakter i funkciju institucije koja egzistira u Zgradi.

Dominantni materijali kojim su obložene fasade Zgrade su čelične ploče. Ploče su izrađene od kortenčelika, čija osobina je da nakon godinu dana korodiranja, korozija prestaje, a dobijena zagasito-smeđa boja ostaje zauvijek. Ta boja, u kombinaciji sa bijelom, kojom su okrečeni rubovi fasada i „kule“ na uglovima, daje Zgradi otmjen i privlačan izgled.

Danas, osim teatarskih, ovo pozorište je organizator različitih domaćih kulturnih i zabavnih programa i manifestacija, značajnih za cjelokupan kulturni život u gradu Zenici, te u Zeničko-dobojskom kantonu i šire.



Bosnian National Theater, Trg Bosne i Hercegovine

A magnificent object of the Bosnian National Theatre in Zenica was built in 1978 as the largest theater in the former Yugoslavia. During this period numerous theatrical performances were performed here, and also various cultural and artistic events were organized. Theater building is situated on a large

square in the business district of the city, the most beautiful symbol of modern Zenica. According to urban concept, the composition of architectural volumes and the creations of exterior and interior, it is an impressive and unique facility. Bosnian National Theater's building design of is the work of two architects: Academic Professor Jahiel Finci, Architectural Engineer and Professor Zlatko Ugljen.

Each view of the building gives the impression of a distinctive architectural refinement with the siding treatment and shaping. Composition, proportion, selected materials and all other elements and details of buildings symbolically represent the character and function of institutions in the building. Dominant materials coating the siding are steel plates. The plates are made of so-called "special steel", whose advantage is when corrosion ceases after a year, the resulting dark-brown color remains forever. That color, in combination with white, which siding edges are painted with, as well as the corner "towers", give the building elegant and glamorous look. Today, in addition to theater performances, this theater is the organizer of various domestic cultural and entertainment programs and events significant to the overall cultural life in Zenica, as well as in the Zenica-Doboj Canton and beyond.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Utvrida Vranduk
The Fort Vranduk



Muzej grada Zenice
Museum of Zenica City



Travnik

Zavičajni muzej, Mehmed-paše Kukavice 1

Objekat Zavičajnog muzeja Travnik podignut je 1928. godine za potrebe Doma narodnog zdravlja. Projektovan je u stilu moderne arhitekture poput mnogih sličnih objekata u doba Kraljevine Jugoslavije, gdje su bile smještene zdravstvene ustanove.

Zgrada zauzima prostor od 1121 m² raspoređen na prizemlje i dva sprata. Vanjski izgled karakteriše raščlanjenost zidnih površina kao rezultat kontrastnih arhitektonskih masa koje se ritmički smjenjuju po vertikali i horizontali. Fasada je razigrana i pročišćena, jedini ukras su prozorski otvori koji se proporcionalno povećavaju u širinu idući od gornjih zona u potkrovlju prema donjim zonama u prizemlju.

Zgrada je stradala u Drugom svjetskom ratu prilikom bombardovanja Travnika od strane savezničke avijacije 4. januara 1944. godine. Obnovljena je nakon oslobođenja i u njoj je djelovao Dom zdravlja do 1973. godine, kada je ova ustanova premještena u novi objekat, a u staru zgradu se uselio Zavičajni muzej Travnik.

Muzej je osnovan 1950. godine i tada je preuzeo brigu o bogatim zbirkama sakupljenim u Nadbiskupskoj gimnaziji u Travniku (1882.-1945.). Vremenom su te zbirke dopunjene novim eksponatima. Jedan dio muzejskog materijala izložen je 1975. godine u okviru stalne izložbene postavke Prirodoslovne zbirke, a 1997. godine otvorena je i stalna izložba „Kulturno-istorijsko naslijeđe travničkog kraja“. Izložbe su raspoređene u sedam sala koje se nalaze u prizemlju i na spratu objekta. U sali muzejske biblioteke priređuju se promocije knjiga, predavanja i s vremena na vrijeme izložbe.

National Museum, Mehmed-paše Kukavice 1

National Museum in Travnik was built in 1928 for the health care purposes. It was designed in the style of modern architecture like many similar objects in the era of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, where healthcare facilities were located.

The building covers an area of 1121 m² distributed on three floors. The external appearance is characterized by breakdown of the wall surfaces as a result of contrasting architectural masses that are rhythmically alternating vertically and horizontally. The siding is playful and purified, and the only window decoration proportionally increase in size going from the attic to basement.

The building was destroyed in World War II by bombing of Travnik by Allied Aviation, January 4th, 1944. It was restored after the liberation and it is operated by Health Department by the year of 1973, when the institution moved into the new building, and the old building became Heritage Museum of Travnik.

The Museum was founded in 1950 when it took of the enriched collections gathered in the archdiocesan seminary in Travnik (1882 to 1945). Over the time, these collections were complemented by new exhibits. One part of the Museum material was exposed in 1975 as a part of a permanent exhibit in the Museum collections, and in the 1997 a permanent exhibition "Cultural and historical heritage of Travnik region" opened. Exhibitions are arranged in seven halls that are located on the ground and the upper floor. In the hall of the Museum library, book promotions are organized, as well as lectures and temporary exhibitions.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Tvrdava Stari grad
Fortress Old Town



Sahat Kula / Clock Tower

Visoko

Šerafudinova (Bijela) džamija, Bijela džamija bb

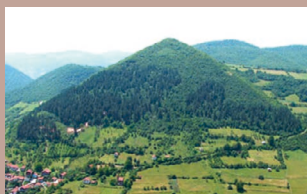
Šerafudinova (Bijela) džamija je današnji izgled dobila 1980. godine, kada je na mjestu stare džamije izgrađena nova džamija, koju je projektovao poznati bosanskohercegovački arhitekt Zlatko Ugljen, a za koju je 1983. godine dobio prestižnu svjetsku nagradu za arhitekturu «Aga Khan». Godine 2007. dobila je i značajno priznanje mađarskih arhitekata, kao jedan od tri najbolje dizajnirana sakralna objekta u Evropi.

Džamija se odlikuje originalnošću i potpuno novim pristupom izgledu i gradnji jednog islamskog sakralnog objekta. Pet krovnih prozora simboliziraju pet glavnih islamskih principa, a istovremeno osiguravaju i dovoljno dnevnog svjetla za najvažnije prostore u unutrašnjosti džamije. Jugoistočna fasada kupole usmjerena je prema Kabi, a mihrab, minber, fontane i drugi elementi su jednostavno tretirani, kao i kaligrafija u unutrašnjosti. Zeleno-bijela kombinacija boja, dominira u svim glavnim segmentima, tako da je sačuvan i standardni tradicionalni element bosanskih džamija.

Uključena u staru čaršiju, Šerafudinova džamija svojom smjelom izvedbom privlači pažnju, a kao takva predstavlja jedan od najljepših arhitektonskih objekata Visokog, a i mnogo šireg područja. Vršanje vjerskih aktivnosti bila je prvobitna namjena koja i danas traje.



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Bosanska Piramida Sunca
Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun



Zavičajni Muzej
Heritage Museum

Serafudin's (White) mosque, Bijela džamija bb

Today's appearance of Sefarudin's White Mosque was obtained in 1980, when a new mosque replaced an old one. It was designed by renowned architect from Bosnia and Herzegovina Zlatko Ugljen, for which he received a prestigious international award for architecture "Aga Khan" in 1983. In 2007 the mosque received recognition from Hungarian Architects, for being one of the three best-designed religious buildings in Europe.

The mosque is characterized by originality and completely new design and construction approach of building an Islamic religious building. Five skylights symbolize five main principles of Islam, and at the same time provide enough daylight to the most important areas inside the mosque. Southeast dome siding is directed towards the Kaaba, also known as the Sacred House, and the other elements are simplified as well as the calligraphy inside. Green and white color combination dominates in all major segments, which preserves the traditional standard elements of Bosnian mosques.

Integrated into the old bazaar, Serafudin's Mosque, with its bold performance, attracts attention and as such represents one of the most beautiful architectural structures in Visoko and further. Performing religious activities has been the original purpose from the beginning.



Stari Grad Sarajevo

Olimpijska akademija BiH / Muzej XIV ZOI, Petrakijina 7

Po projektu Karla Paržika, zdanje Muzeja XIV Zimskih olimpijskih igara - Olimpijske akademije sagrađeno je 1903. godine u duhu neorenesanse i predstavlja reprezentativni stambeni objekat – vilu. Zgrada se nalazi na samom rubu padine sa prekrasnim pogledom na grad. Ovaj zamak u malom i danas jednako plijen bogatstvom ukrasa alpsko-folklornih stilskih elemenata i njemačke gotike.

Objekat je nekada bio sjedište Američkog konzulata, kao i gradskog Komiteta Saveza komunista Sarajevo. Od 1984. godine u objektu je bio smješten Muzej XIV Zimskih olimpijskih igara. U narednih osam godina Muzej je pripremio preko 300 programa na temu sporta i umjetnosti, afirmišući univerzalne vrijednosti Olimpijskog duha i umjetnosti.

Olimpijski Komitet BiH usvojio je Projekat adaptacije Olimpijskog muzeja i njegove funkcije u budućnosti, i tako je donešen Zaključak da se zgrada Olimpijskog muzeja pretvori u zgradu Olimpijske akademije BiH. To bi bio otvoreni univerzitet na temu sporta sa brojnim programskim djelatnostima iz domena teorije i prakse sporta, prema uzoru na brojne nacionalne olimpijske komitete u svijetu koji posjeduju takvu instituciju.

Nakon posljednjeg rata, zbog devastacije objekta, muzejski eksponati su postavljeni u novom Olimpijskom muzeju koji je lociran u kompleksu Zetra u prostorijama OK BiH. Ovaj "novi" Olimpijski muzej u Sarajevu obnovljen je i svečano otvoren 08. 02. 2004. godine, povodom obilježavanja 20 godina XIV Zimskih olimpijskih igara. Obnavljanjem Olimpijskog muzeja u Sarajevu, naglašena je važnost uspješne organizacije jednog od najvećih sportskih događaja na prostoru Jugoistočne Evrope, imajući u vidu da je Sarajevo bilo jedini domaćin održavanja zimskih olimpijskih igara u ovom regionu.

Olympic Academy BiH / Museum of XIV Winter Olympic Games, Petrakijina 7

Museum of XIV Winter Olympic Games/Olympic Academy building was built in 1903 by Karl Parzik's project, in the spirit of Renaissance, and it represents a magnificent residential building - a villa. The building is located on the edge of the slope with a beautiful view of the city. Even today, this small chateau captures the enriched decorating of alpine style elements of folklore and German Gothic.

The building was the headquarters of the American consulate once, as well as the City Committee of the Communist Party of Sarajevo. Since 1984, this building was the XIV Winter Olympic Games Museum. In the next eight years, the Museum prepared more than 300 sport and art programs, affirming the universal values of the Olympic spirit and art.

Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a renovation project of the Olympic Museum and its functions in the future, and thus brought the conclusion that Olympic Museum turned into the Olympic Academy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was suppose to be an open university focusing on sports with numerous program activities in the domain of the theory and sports practices, affirming universal values of the Olympic spirit and art.

After the last war, due to the devastation of the object, museum exhibits were placed in the new Olympic Museum, which was located in the premises of the complex Zetra within the Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This new Olympic Museum in Sarajevo was renovated and officially opened on the 8th of February 2004, celebrating the 20th Anniversary XIV Winter Olympic Games. By restoring the Olympic Museum in Sarajevo, focus was placed on the significance of the successful organization of one of the biggest sporting events in the region of Southeast Europe, bearing in mind that Sarajevo was the only host of the Winter Olympics in this region.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Olimpijski kompleks ZETRA
ZETRA Olympic Complex



Gradska Vijećnica / Town Hall

4. Sarajevo - Konjic - Mostar



Konjic

Dom kulture, Varda bb



Dom kulture u Konjicu izgrađen je 1957. godine na osnovu Odluke preduzeća "IGMAN", uz saglasnost tadašnjeg Saveznog sekretarijata za narodnu odbranu, pod nazivom Društveni dom.

Od 1962. godine do danas djeluje kao Javna ustanova Narodni univerzitet Konjic. Objekat je dobio i status Nacionalnog spomenika. Projektant je slovenački arhitekta Jože Osojnik, vojno angažovan od strane tadašnjeg Saveznog sekretarijata za narodnu odbranu u Beogradu. Ukupna površina zatvorenih i otvorenih prostora objekta, te partera uz objekat iznosi 6532 m². Po svom arhitektonskom izgledu i funkcionalnoj namjeni objekat je bio jedna od najatraktivnijih građevina u tadašnjoj državi. Konfiguracija terena lokacije na kojoj je smješten iziskivala je posebno komponovanje i oblikovanje kako objekta tako i prilaza samom objektu. Svi važniji događaji, dočeci mnogobrojnih državnih službenika, saradnika i gostiju, te mnogobrojne kulturne i društvene manifestacije odvijale su se u ovom objektu. Dom kulture posjeduje univerzalnu salu za kino i pozorišne predstave, kao i ostale kulturne manifestacije. U objektu su, danas, između ostalih sadržaja, smješteni: Gradska biblioteka sa bogatim knjižnim fondom, Galerija za izložbene svrhe, te tzv. Bosanska soba i drvena sala za održavanje raznih kuturnih i društvenih manifestacija. Tu je i kancelarija Turističke zajednice, a od nedavno i Visoka škola za turizam i menadžment. U suterenskom dijelu objekta nalazi se i kafe-restoran sa terasom. Dom kulture, nekad Društveni dom, bio je i ostao mjesto za kulturno-društvena dešavanja.

The Culture Centre, Varda bb

Culture Centre in Konjic was built in 1957 by "Igman" company following the Federal Secretariat for National Defense consent. After the completion, it was named "Culture Centre Konjic".

Since 1962 this building has been known as Public Institution of National University of Konjic. The building was given the status of National Monument. Jože Osojnik, Slovenian architect, designed the Culture Centre and was engaged by Federal Secretariat for National Defense in Belgrade. The total area of all the opened and closed in facility is 6532 m². By its architectural appearance and functional use, the building was one of the most attractive buildings in the former Yugoslavia. Configuration and location of the field required special composing and formatting of the building and access itself. All major sessions, meetings with different state officials, associates and guests, as well as many cultural events, took place in this building.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Podzemni Objekat D-0 ARK
Underground Facility D-0 ARK



Stara Gradska jezgra Konjica
Old Town Konjic

The Culture Center has a hall for theater, plays and other cultural events. Also, it has enough rooms in which cultural and social life takes place, as well as rooms for various aspects of education. In the facility located are: City Library with a enriched library fund, gallery for exhibition purposes, Bosnian room and halls for various cultural and social events, as well as rooms for different events. There are also Tourist Board office and College of Tourism and Management facility. In the basement of the building there is a café-restaurant with a balcony. Briefly, Cultural Center, formerly the Social Centre, has been a place for cultural and social events.



Mostar

Partizansko spomen groblje, Kralja Petra Krešimira IV

Pedesetih godina XX vijeka je odlučeno, da se na mjestu poznatom kao Biskupova glavica na površini od 8 ha, izgradi Partizansko spomen groblje. 1959. godine Skupština opštine Mostar je dodijelila izradu projekta arhitekti Boganu Bogdanoviću, a radovi su počeli godinu dana

kasnije. Spomenik je svečano otvorio predsjednik SFRJ Josip Broz Tito 25.09.1965. godine povodom dvadesete godišnjice oslobođenja Mostara od fašizma i na dan formiranja Mostarskog bataljona.

Pred početak poslednjeg rata u BiH, kao i tokom ratnih dejstava dolazi do devastacije i destrukcije spomenika. Zadnjih nekoliko godina došlo je do rekonstrukcije kompleksa u manjem obimu. Izgrađena je buduća suvenirnica na ulazu u kompleks.

Partizansko spomen groblje u Mostaru sadrži sve elemente kompleksnog arhitektonskog, estetskog i pejzažnog rješenja, te predstavlja jedinstven spomenik ambijentalne vrijednosti i pripada spomenicima gradskog pejzaža. Arhitekta Bogdan Bogdanović je postigao harmoniju između biljnih vrsta, žive vode i kamena koja ima estetske, dekorativne, pejzažne i ambijentalne vrijednosti.

Kompleks spada u red najljepših i najgrandioznijih djela spomeničke arhitekture XX vijeka. I sam autor je rekao za Partizansko spomen groblje da je "Grad kamenih ptica, u kojem kamene ptice, uz pomoć simboličko-metaforičkog jezika, prenose univerzalnu poruku mira".

Partisan Memorial Cemetery, Kralja Petra Krešimira IV

In the 50s of 20th Century, it was decided that the Partisan Memorial Cemetery would be built on so called "Bishop's head" site, an 8 hectares area. In 1959 the Municipal Assembly of Mostar assigned the project to architect Bogan Bogdanovic, and work began a year later. The monument was inaugurated by the president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito on 25.09.1965., honoring the 20th Anniversary of liberation from fascism on the day of formation Mostar's battalion.

The last war in Bosnia and Herzegovina brought devastation and destruction of monuments. In recent years there has been a reconstruction of this complex to small extent. A gift shop was also built at the entrance to the complex.

Partisan Memorial Cemetery in Mostar contains all the elements of a complex with architectural, aesthetic and landscape solutions, as well as a unique monument to environmental values and monuments belonging to the urban landscape. Architect Bogdan Bogdanovic created harmony between plant species, living water and stone that has aesthetic, decorative, landscape and environmental values.

The complex is one of the most beautiful and most grandiose works of monumental architecture of the 20th Century. The author himself said that Partisan Memorial Cemetery represents "the city of stone birds, where one stone bird, with the help of symbolic and metaphorical language, conveys a universal message of peace".

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Stari most / Old Bridge



Stari grad / Old Town



Brčko Distrikt BiH

Željeznička stanica, Željeznička ulica bb

Bogate naslage banovićkog uglja potaknule su najviše rukovodeće organe privrede da još početkom 1946. godine odluče započeti izgradnju pruge Brčko-Banovići pa se te iste godine gradi i zgrada željezničke stanice u Brčkom.

Objekat je u velikoj mjeri refleksija tadašnjeg totalitarnog režima, kao svjedok uspješnog pokušaja oživljavanja uništene privrede kroz gradnju vitalnih objekata i saobraćajnih čvorova.

Zgrada Željeznice je izgrađena u stilu socijalističkog režima, ali njena unutrašnjost je raskošna sa brojnim detaljima koji podsjećaju na stil austrougarskog perioda. Površinska obnova zgrade izvršena je 1998. godine, dok arhitektonska autentičnost zgrade nije promijenjena.

Od vremena izgradnje pa sve do zadnjeg rata Željeznička stanica u Brčkom je bila vrlo važno saobraćajno raskršće na relaciji Brčko-Banovići, odnosno prema centralnom željezničkom čvoru u bivšoj Jugoslaviji – prema Vinkovcima.

Osnovna funkcija objekta je od njegova podizanja do savremenog doba ostala ista, iako se na ovom području željeznički saobraćaj većinom sveo na rijetke teretne rute.



Railway station, Željeznička ulica bb

Enriched deposits of Banovic's coal have prompted the most senior authorities of the economy to decide in early 1946 to start the construction of the railway Brcko - Banovici and therefore, in the same year, the train station in Brcko.

The building is a true reflection of the former totalitarian regime, and a witness to the successful attempts of reviving the devastated economy through construction of major facilities and transport nodes.

Station building was built in the style of socialist regime, but its interior was luxurious with a number of details that are reminiscent of the elegance of the Austro-Hungarian period. The modest surface reconstruction of the building was done in 1998, while the architectural authenticity of the building has not changed.

From the time of construction until the last war, train station in Brcko was a very important traffic crossroads between Brcko and Banovici, and actually towards the central railway junction Vinkovci in the former Yugoslavia. From its early stages until today, its primary function has remained the same, although the majority of rail traffic in this area has been reduced to a rare sporadic freight routes.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Izletište Ficibaer Brčko
Excursion site Ficibaer Brcko



Gradska Vijećnica / Town Hall



Gračanica

**Bosanski kulturni centar,
111. gračaničke brigade br.1**

Zgrada Bosanskog kulturnog centra izgrađena je 1979. godine u cilju unapređenja kulturnog života opštine, a prvobitni naziv bio je Dom kulture.

Objekat predstavlja karakterističan primjer arhitekture 70-tih godina, kao i dobro rješenje enterijerskog uređenja. Svojom veličinom i materijalizacijom uklapa se u ambijent, budući da se nalazi u centralnom dijelu grada.

Dom kulture se 1992. godine transformi-

sao u Bosanski kulturni centar u kojem su smješteni: Radio Gračanica, Biblioteka dr. Mustafa Kamarić, nadaleko čuveno gračaničko Kino, Galerija i Zavičajno-muzejska zbirka. Stalnu postavku Zavičajne zbirke čine reprezentativni arheološki nalazi iz neolita, eneolita, bronzanog doba i srednjeg vijeka, istorijska zbirka iz osmanlijskog perioda i numizmatička zbirka.

Tokom godine, Bosanski kulturni centar Gračanica organizuje promocije knjiga, pozorišne predstave, tribine, izložbe slika, modne revije, književne susrete, poetske večeri, te različite gostujuće kulturne programe i sadržaje.

Bosnian Cultural Center, 111. gračaničke brigade 1

Bosnian Cultural Center was built in 1979 in order to improve the cultural life of the municipality, and the originally name was the Culture House.

The building is a typical example of architecture of the 70s, as well as a good solution to an interior decorating. The sheer size and materials fit into the atmosphere, since it is located in the central part of the city.

Culture Center became Bosnian Cultural Centre in 1992 with Radio Gracanica, Library Mustafa Kamarić, widely known Gracanica's Cinema, the Gallery and the Regional Museum Collection located in it. The permanent exhibition of the collection consists of representative of archaeological findings from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and the Middle Ages, a historical collection from the Ottoman period and a coin collection.

During the year, the Bosnian Cultural Center in Gracanica organizes promotions of books, plays, lectures, art exhibitions, fashion shows, literary gatherings, poetic evenings, and welcomes various cultural programs and facilities that come here for a visit.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Sahat Kula
Clock Tower



Bosanska čaršija
The Bosnian bazaar

Banovići

Radnički dom, Ulica Alije Izetbegovića 30

Radnički dom je izgrađen 1960. godine od strane radnika tadašnjeg Rudnika mrkog uglja „Tito“ Banovići, u periodu ekspanzije grada i tada je predstavljao jedan od najreprezentativnijih građevina Banovića i regije. U to vrijeme objekat je korišten za edukativne, kulturne i zabavne aktivnosti stanovništva.

Arhitektonski, objekat ima oštre i sup-tilne linije te svojom bojom i konstrukcijom predstavlja arhitekturu tadašnjeg perioda i režima.

Radnički dom danas pruža ugostiteljske usluge, organizuje kulturno-zabavne i sportske manifestacije. U objektu su smještene: gradska biblioteka, Radio Banovići, prostorije za političke partije i udruženja građana. U sastavu RJ „Radnički dom“ radi i Klub društvenih igara. Objekat posjeduje pozorišnu salu koja je jedna od najljepših u Tuzlanskom kantonu.

U holu Radničkog doma je 1962. godine jedan od najvećih i najpoznatijih slikara sa ovih područja Ismet Mujezinović naslikao grandiozno djelo „Zidni mural“ (dužina 23 metra i visina 3,8 metara), koji predstavlja istorijsku genezu ovih prostora ali i Banovića u slikama grada i slikama Rudnika. Zidni mural je neprocjenjive vrijednosti te je 2010. godine restauriran i spašen od propadanja kako bi se ovo kulturno-istorijsko naslijeđe ostavilo budućim generacijama.



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Izletište Mačkovac
Excursion site Mačkovac



Turistički voz „Ćiro“
Tourist train „Ćiro“

Workers' House in Banovići, Alije Izetbegovića 30

Workers' House was built in 1960, supported by Coal Mine “Tito”, during the expansion of the city, and it became one of the most representative buildings in Banovići and the region. At that time, the building was used for educational, cultural and entertainment activities.

Architecturally, the building has sharp and subtle lines, and its color and structure represent the architecture of that period and that time's regime.

Nowadays, Workers' House provides catering services and organizes cultural and sporting events. City library, Radio Banovići, and different political parties' and citizens' associations are located in this building. A club for social events is also located here. The building has a theater room which is one of the most beautiful in the Tuzla Canton.

In the lobby of the Workers' House there is one of the most grandiose wall mural designs, a work of one of the greatest and the most famous painters from this area, Ismet Mujezinovic. This work is 23 m of length and 3.8 m of height and it represents the historical genesis of the region as well as Banovic's pictures of town and mine. Wall mural design is invaluable, restored in 2010 and saved as a part of cultural and historical heritage left for future generations.



Zvornik

Kasina - Muzejska zbirka Zvornik, Svetog Save 7

Zgrada Kasina je arhitektonski vrijedan objekat iz austrougarskog perioda izgrađen početkom XX vijeka za potrebe austrijske vojske. Kasina datira iz 1910. godine i nekada je imala funkciju oficirskog doma. Zgrada je urađena u stilu secesije, a jedna od najvažnijih karakteristika ovog stila je dinamična, valovita linija, dekorativnost i asimetričnost.

Godine 1979. izvršena je intervencija na objektu kada je dozidana čitaonica na istočnoj strani. Dimenzije ovog slobodnostojećeg objekta su 16 X 20 metara. Bogato je ukrašen profilacijama u obliku pravilnih geometrijskih formi, kao i krovnim vijencem.

Zgrada Kasine je nakon funkcije oficirskog doma bila mjesto okupljanja mladih i mjesto održavanja kulturnih zbivanja u gradu. Imala je veliki značaj jer je bila mjesto gdje su se Zvorničani družili kroz priređivanje zabava, održavanja svečanosti povodom pojedinih vjerskih i državnih praznika, ili obilježavanje određenih događaja iz nacionalne prošlosti.

Danas je ova zgrada sa žutom fasadom prepoznatljiv simbol grada i u njoj su smještene važne ustanove kulture - Biblioteka i Muzejska zbirka. Zgrada Kasine smještena je u strogom centru grada, što predstavlja povoljnost u odnosu na ostale turističke sadržaje u gradu. Ispred objekta se nalazi prostran uređen plato sa mini muzejskom zbirkom na otvorenom.

Kasina/Museum Collection of Zvornik, Svetog Save 7

Kasina building is architecturally valuable building from the Austro-Hungarian period, built in the early 20th Century for the Austrian army. Kasina goes back to the year of 1910 when it served as the officers' home. The building was done in Art Nouveau style, and some of the most important characteristics of this style can be described as dynamic, with wavy lines, decorative and asymmetric.

In 1979 intervention was performed on the object when reading room was built on the east side. Dimensions of this independent facility are 16x20 meters. It has fancy decorations with moldings in the form of regular geometric shape, as well as a roof garland.

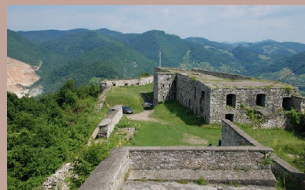
Kasina building, after being officers' home, was a gathering place for young and venue for cultural events in the city. It has a great significance because it was the place where Zvornik's people socialized through fun parties, numerous ceremonies for different religious and national holidays, or different national history events.

Nowadays, the building with yellow siding is a recognizable symbol of the city that houses important cultural institutions, the Library and Museum collection. The building is in the downtown area, which is a plus compared to other tourist facilities in the city. In front of the building there is a vast plateau decorated with open mini museum collection.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Most "Kralja Aleksandra I Karađorđevića" / Bridge of King Alexander I Karadjordjevic



Zvornička tvrđava Đurđev grad - Gornji grad / Zvornik Fort "Djurdjev grad" - Upper Town



Višegrad

Dom kulture, Ulica Užičkog korpusa 6

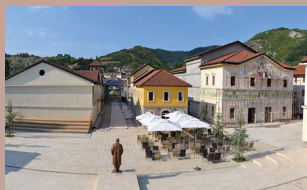
Dom kulture u Višegradu izgrađen je 1953. godine u arhitektonskom stilu karakterističnom za rani socijalistički period. Objekat ima složenu osnovu koju čine tri pravougaone, međusobno povezane, funkcionalne cjeline. Po završetku izgradnje, Dom kulture postaje reprezentativni objekat javne namjene i sa značajnom ulogom u stvaranju identiteta novog socijalističkog društva. Bio je to prvi objekat kulture u istočnoj Bosni i jedna od najljepših zgrada u Višegradu u tom periodu. Sadržaji u Domu kulture su danas dio turističke ponude opštine. U objektu se nalazi Gradska galerija i Spomen biblioteka „Ivo Andrić“. Gradska galerija ima stalnu postavku vrijednih umjetničkih djela, kao što su umjetničke slike, skulpture, grafike i umjetničke fotografije nastale tokom dugogodišnjeg održavanja Međunarodnog likovnog saborovanja u Višegradu. Spomen biblioteka „Ivo Andrić“ broji preko 40.000 naslova i raspolaže dragocjenom Spomen zbirkom književnika i nobelovca Ive Andrića koja broji više od 500 naslova i periodičnih publikacija, na preko 30 stranih jezika.



Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Na Drini ćuprija
Bridge on the Drina



Andrić-grad / Andric-town

The Culture Center, Užičkog korpusa 6

Culture Center in Visegrad was built in 1953 in the architectural style typical of the early socialist period. The building has a complex basis consisting of three rectangular, interconnected functional units.

Upon completion of the construction, this Culture Center became a representative building for public purposes with a significant role in creating an identity for a new socialist society. It was the first object supporting culture in eastern Bosnia, and one of the most beautiful buildings in Visegrad during this period. Amenities at the Cultural Center are now part of the tourist offer of the Municipality.

The object houses Municipal Gallery and Memorial Library “Ivo Andric”. City Gallery has a permanent exhibition of valuable works of art such as paintings, sculptures, prints and artistic photographs taken during the long-term maintenance of international art colonies in Visegrad. Memorial Library “Ivo Andric” has over 40,000 titles and the precious collection of Memorial writer and Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andric, with more than 500 titles and periodicals interpreted in over 30 foreign languages.

Goražde

Centar za kulturu, Zaima Imamovića 2

Centar za kulturu izgrađen je 1957.godine kao jedan od najreprezentativnijih objekata u opštini u to vrijeme. Pod tadašnjim imenom Radnički dom, objekat je bio namjenjen za održavanje kulturnih manifestacija i obogaćivanje društvenog života opštine.

Objekat ima površinu 3000 m² i sastoji se od prizemlja, sprata i podrumskih prostorija. Dio krova je ravan, a dio pod trapeznim limom. Sprat zauzimaju Radio Goražde i velika sala Doma mladih. U prizemlju su kancelarije, mala sala sa 90

mjesta, velika sala sa 400 mjesta, kao i pozornica i amfiteatar za ljetno kino.

Namjena objekta je ostala nepromjenjena i građanima omogućava posjete pozorišnim predstavama, promocijama knjiga, izložbama i kino predstavama. U objektu su omogućene obrazovne i kreativne aktivnosti za omladinu.

The Culture Center, Zaima Imamovića 2

Cultural Center was built in 1957 as one of the most representative buildings in the municipality at that time. Known as Workers' house, the building was intended for maintaining cultural events and enriching the social life in the municipality.

The building spreads over 3000 m² area and consists of ground floor and a basement. Part of the roof is flat, and part is of trapezoidal sheet metal. Radio Gorazde and Youth center occupy a ground floor. Also there are offices, a small conference room with 90 seats, a large hall with 400 seats and a stage and amphitheater for an open-air cinema.

This facility's function has remained unchanged, and citizens are always welcomed to visit theater performances, book promotions and exhibitions. The premises also provide location for educational and creative activities for young people.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Gradska Galerija
City Gallery



GUN-GOR Park / GUN-GOR Park

Foča

Memorijalni kompleks Bitke na Sutjesci, Tjentište Nacionalni Park “Sutjeska”

Udaljeno od Foče 25 kilometara, Tjentište predstavlja izuzetan isto-rijsko-geografski lokalitet u istoč-nom dijelu RS, BiH, u živopisnom ko-tlinskom proširenju rijeke Sutjeske. Tu je smješten Memorijalni kompleks

Bitke na Sutjesci - cjelovita umjetnička ideja koju čine: arhitektura, skulptura, slikarstvo i prirodna okolina. Kulturno dobro od izuzetnog značaja ima više sadržaja koji formiraju zonu memorijalne sadržine: Centralni spomenik bitke na Sutjesci, Spomen kuća i pojedinačne lokacije i spomen obilježja u zoni zaštite.

Centralni spomenik je djelo Miodraga Živkovića iz 1971. godine koje posjeduje veliku umjetničku i ambijetalnu vrijednost. Uža zona grandioznog spomenika sadrži simbolične sadržaje: prodor, kanjon Sutjeske, Vrata, i dva kamena monolita ili dvije sukobljene armije.

Sveukupna kompozicija monumentalnog kompleksa na Tjentištu, a posebno Spomenik palim borcima nosi specifični senzibilitet vremena koje ne prolazi. Svojim izgledom i svojim položajem u prostoru, Spomenik odslikava karakter ideologije antifašizma.

U periodu nakon izgradnje Memorijalni kompleks je bio dio turističke ponude koja se zasnivala na omladinskom, sindikalnom i opšte grupnom turizmu. Danas Memorijalni kompleks privlači turiste svojom umjetničkom i ambijentalnom vrijednošću, a ujedno je dio Nacionalnog parka sa izuzetnim prirodnim atrakcijama.

Memorial Complex of Sutjeska battle, Tjentiste National Park “Sutjeska”

25 kilometers away from Foca, Tjentiste represents a remarkable historical and geographical location in the eastern part of the RS and BiH, the picturesque river basin extension of Sutjeska.

Dodatna Turistička ponuda / Additional Tourist offer



Prašuma Perućica
Jungle Perućica



Pješčane Piramide
Sand Pyramids



A memorial complex located at Sutjeska battle ground supports an idea of inspirational artistic combination of architecture, sculptures, paintings and the natural environment. This cultural property has a great importance and it consists of several memorial contents forming the zone: Sutjeska battle Central monument, Memorial houses and also other individual sites and memorials in the protection zone. Central monument is the work of Miodrag Živkovic from 1971 that represents a great combination of artistic and ambience effects. This grandiose monument symbolically represents Sutjeska canyon story of army breakthrough, philosophy door keeper, and two stone monoliths representing two opposing armies. The overall composition of the Monumental complex Tjentiste, especially the monument to fallen soldiers, carries specific sensibility of the time that hasn't passed. With its look and location, this monument reflects the character of antifascism ideology. After the construction, Memorial Complex was a part of the tourist offer, which was based on youth, trade unions and the general group tourism. Nowadays, Memorial complex attracts tourists with its artistic and enviromental value, and is a part of the National Park of exceptional natural attractions.

Asocijacija ATRIUM – Evropska urbana uspomena Arhitekture totalitarnih režima dvadesetog vijeka

U cilju promocije i upravljanja ATRIUM kulturnim rutama osnovana je Asocijacija ATRIUM u junu 2013 godine, finansirana od strane Transnacionalnog programa saradnje jugoistočne Evrope. Ovaj projekat je istakao ključne elemente istorije dvadesetog vijeka: kulturno nasljeđe i uspomenu vezanu za totalitarne režime i njihova specifična arhitektonska nasljeđa.

Glavni ciljevi Asocijacije ATRIUM:

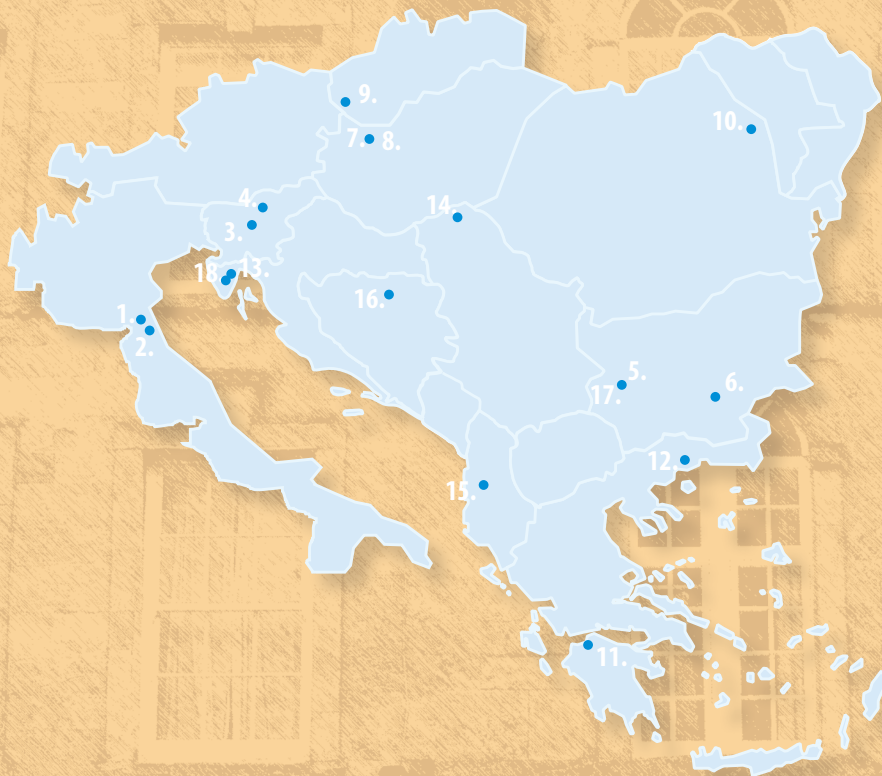
- *Širenje znanja, zaštita i promocija evropskog nasljeđa - pokretnog i nepokretnog - koje je povezano sa arhitekturom i istorijom dvadesetog vijeka, sa posebnim fokusom na periode obilježene totalitarnim režimima dvadesetog vijeka;*
- *Koordinacija lokalnih evropskih itinerara arhitekture totalitarnih režima dvadesetog vijeka u okviru jedinstvene ATRIUM transnacionalne rute;*
- *Provođenje aktivnosti usmjerenih na podsticanje studija, znanja i povećanja kulturnih i arhitektonskih mjesta i itinerara u saradnji sa univerzitetima i istraživačkim centrima.*

ATRIUM - Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the 20th Century in Europe's Urban Memory" Association

To promote and manage ATRIUM Cultural Route, ATRIUM Association was founded in June of 2013 by partners of ATRIUM project, financed under the South East European Transnational Cooperation Programme. The project highlighted key elements of the 20th Century European history: cultural heritage and the memory associated with totalitarian regimes and their particular architectural legacies.

Main objects of the ATRIUM Association:

- *Disseminating knowledge, protecting and promoting European heritage - both tangible and intangible - associated with the architecture and history of the 20th Century, with special focus on periods marked by totalitarian regimes in Europe;*
- *Coordinating the local European itineraries of the architecture of totalitarian regimes of the 20th Century within the framework of a single ATRIUM transnational route;*
- *Carrying out activities aimed at fostering the study, knowledge and enhancement of the cultural and architectural sites and itineraries in cooperation with universities and research centers.*



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